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LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE. A PROSEN SOAP BURBLE MADE TO

PLOAT ON LIQUID AIR. More Interesting Experiments by Prof. Bewar-Harrowing Story Which Resembire that . f Jean Va Jran-Bottleb Radt rate Advocate Discointion-The Course wirch Will Have a Gorgeons Wedding-Ormans Make War on the French Lag. sunge in Alence-Brilliant Welcome to

England of Our Cruiser Chicago Great

Britain Also Mas a Butlet-proof Cont-The Irish Home Rute Party to Bankrupt, LONDON, May 12 - A frozen soap bubble broken in two and floating like an iridescent transparent egg shell on the surface of a vessel of liquid air was one of the most marvellous sights shown by Prof. Dewar on Thursday in a lecture at the Royal Institution on the effects of intense cold. The investigation of this new neid of science is developing many wonderfu hits of knowledge, some of which are sure to be turned to valuable practical account before long. The pretty experiment spoken of which delighted the audience was quite simple. The Professor poured a few spoonfuls of liquid air into a glass vessel. The intense cold caused by evaporation produced a miniature snow storm in the atmosphere above the liquid. The operator lowered the soap bubble on the end of a rod into the freezing atmosphere. The hable became darker. The movements of the rainbow-colored film grew slower. It contracted somewhat in size, and a moment later from. A slight movement broke it from the rod in two pieces, which floated for an hour gradually accumulating a tiny snowdrift within, precipitated from the freezing air

A story reaches London to-day from Russia even more heartrending in its essential detalls than the story of the hero of "Les Miserables," which it closely resembles. Thirtyeight years ago a Russian lad, 18 years old Ivan Brkoff, who drank too much vodks at a wedding feast, entered a church and carrie of the war candles. Under the grual laws of those days he was condemned to the Sibe nines. Several mouths later he escaped after fearful adventures and reached the city o Tomsk befriended by a farmer, secured the passport of a deceased workman, and became a good citizen. He married, prospered, and became locally prominent. Recently at a family reunion he told his wife and children the story for the first time. The walls must have had cars. Ten days later a gendarm entered his bedroom one morning and told lykoff be was charged with escaping from biteria. The gray-haired man turned pale. "Is it true?" asked the officer. "It is true enough, God be praised," replied the trembling old man.

Very well, then, you are my prisoner." livkoff dressed himself and went to prison By the advice of his lawyer, he forwarded a petition praying to be released. His plea pro duced an impression on the officials, and Ry koff was set at liberty, but only for a few to bring him to trial. In court he related the story fully and frankly, throwing himself upon the mercy of the Judges. Justice how ever, was inexorable, and the law was al lowed to have its course. Bykoff was con demned to be taken back to the mines of Si beria and kept in penal servitude a longer time than that fixed by the Court which trice him when a boy. Before leaving the prison where he is now confined he is to receive a severe flogging of forty or fifty lashes. It seems incredible that such a sentence should e executed, now that international publicity has been given to the pitiful story.

The Radical allies of the Liberal party are now openly advocating dissolution. This is not done in a spirit of revolt, but is urged as the best available policy, now that the majority is reduced to a margin so small as to make all contentious legislation impossible. The real danger of a Government defeat this week has been exaggerated. The forces are so well organized that they can probably be held together on the present basis for some time. But nothing will be accomplished. The Parnellites, in spite of the attitude of the opposition, dare not take the responsibility of over throwing the Government. The Cabinet wil decide at its pleasure when the virtual dead-

Miss Wells, the colored agitator from Tennessee, is meeting with some success in her mission to induce England to point the finger of scorn at America on account of the treat ment of the negroes. This is the season of all manner of annual meetings of missionary, religious, and philanthropic societies, and all o them are asked to pass scorehing resolutions condemning negro lynching and color dis tinctions in America. Most of the meetings respond willingly, not to say eagerly. I paid a visit yesterday, by invitation of the London Missionary Society, one of the oldest and wealthiest of these bodies, to its new misdonary ship, John Williams, so nam the famous missionary who was killed caten by the natives of the New Hebrides. The ship is the largest and fines its class and is intended to cruise among the Pacific islands. I was especially inter ested in the large, airy deck cabins, sumptuously fitted for twelve white missionaries. Looking about easually, I discovered another so-called cabin forward between decks, and fitted with bunks arranged in tiers for thirty colored missionaries. The difference was greater than between the staterooms of the Lucania and the steerage. The distance be-Lord's vineyard was as much as the vessel would allow. I made respectful in quiries as to the reason of this color distinction, apparently so invidious, and was informed that the black missionaries do not like to be made too comfortable, not being fitted by nature to appreciate creature comforts like their white brothers. They are good mough to be educated and civilized and to be ordained as ministers of Christ, but in aveiling the London Missionary Society con siders it perfectly right to provide a steerage for colored pasters and a saloon for white ones. I endeavored to ascertain whether the colored gentlemen had ever had a choice is the matter, but my questions were received coldly and considered inquisitorial.

The arrangements already commenced indicate that the wedding of the Czarewitch and Princess Alix of Hesse will be the most gorgeous ceremony of the kind witnessed in Europe for many years. Every reigning family will be represented, and all the Asiatio potentates owning the Czar's sovereignty will send delegations and special missions to hit Petersburg with costly gifts. The shopkespers at the Russian capital and Moscow expecthe most brilliant and profitable season of this generation; and the owners of villa property the neighborhood of Peterhof, the Saltic palace, are so confident that the boom will affect them that they have already trobled their rents. Queen Victoria, according to ourrent report, has responded nobly to the family call by promising \$50,000 toward the bride's

The work of Germanizing Alsace has just taken a turn which, strange to say, has not yet been noticed by the Paris press, and has received only casual moniton in a few German newspapers, although THE SUN correspondent, writing from Straeburg this week, declares that the whole conquered province is wildly adignant. The Government has absolutely forbidden theatrical performances in the French language, and is sternly enforcing the prohibition. At Colmar, on Tuesday, a French

company announced the play "Galatea" for the benefit of a local charity. The company were peremptorily bundled out of town, and the theatre was closed. A similar summary procedure was followed in other places. The prohibition is singularly tactiess and inpportune. The French language is tolerated in Lorraine. Metz, for example, has a standing French theatre and French company. There is some talk of appealing to the Emperor against the Statthalter. Meanwhile the indig-

nant Alsatians are organizing resistance. The cable ship Minia started from Queens. town, on Thursday, on the difficult enterprise of repairing one of the Anglo Company's de fective cables in 2,300 fathoms of water in the mid-Atlantic. The cable will have to be overhauled for several hundred miles, the defective sections cut out, and new lengths spliced in. The Minia will take 500 miles of new cable, half of which is expected to be used Some people believe an entirely new cable

The visit of the war ship Chicago to the Thames is to be made the occasion of a really extraordinary demonstration. By this hospitality not only will last year's courtesies at the New York naval review be returned, but Englishmen will also take occasion to pay tribute, in almost extravagant enthusiasm, t the foreigner, who, they acknowledge, is the greatest naval historian. Both Admiral Erben and Capt. Mahan are overwhelmed with private invitations and courtesies, and the public features of their entertainment will be among the most brilliant events of the season.

The figures of last year's crops in England begin to show the enormous losses suffered by drought. The returns for a few staples show a falling off of more than \$100,000,000.

Examples continue to become public o the evils of duelling. At Funikirchen, Hungary, this week, two volunteers, lifelong friends, were playfully boxing in the barracks yard. Buddenly two officers who were watching declared that one had slapped the other's face, and this insult no volunteer could bear. Young Billitz and his comrade, Szarvas, assured the officers that nothing of the kind had taken place. The offi cers reported to the Colonel, who sent for sarvas and ordered him to challenge Billitz, or otherwise he would never be allowed to pass his examination for officer. The young man called out his comrade, for a dual with cabras In the first round Billitz received a slight wound in the arm and then a serious out in the neck. Szarvas had two ribs hewn asunder. besides being wounded in one of his lungs. He is in a precarious condition at the Military Hospital, but his honor was preserved from the stain that threatened it.

Germany will not have a monopoly of bulletproof coats. An Englishman has made a simflar article of vegetable fibres from India and Africa, which is used daily at a London music hall, where a young woman wearing it is fired at by rifle experts with regulation army am-munition. There is no humbur about the performance, and the Government is investi gating the invention.

The number of birthday honors is expected to be larger than usual. There is a good deal of discussion as to whether Henry Irving's name will be included. If so, case of Sir Augustus Harris is no precedent. for he was knighted when Sheriff of London.

Lord Rosebery's attack upon landscape advertising in his Academy speech the other day has given an impetus to agitation on the subject. One of the greatest countryside ad-vertisers announces that he will cease this manner of intruding pille on the attention of the public. The tacit beycotting of all con corns which disfigure landscapes is becoming a strong and popular policy. It is without open organization, because such a movement would be of doubtful legality.

Mr. and Mrs. Bayard will be entertained during the Whitsuntide holidays by Lord Hough ton at the Viceregal lodge in Phonix Park,

A divorce case bogun to-day in Edinburgh will attract interest in financial circles. Viscount Baring of Baring Brothers is co-respondent in the case of Robert J. Grant of Inverness against his wife. The petitioner alleges that his wife is now living with Baring at the Hotel

The intolerant majority of the Lendon school Board is beginning to find religious in quisition difficult and embarrassing. Over 000 of the 7.800 teachers in London have thus far given notice of their refusal to teach the new creed prescribed in the recent circu lar. This reduces the situation to a farce, and the next step of the inquisitors is awaited with

The London County Council is discussing the project of Government pawnshops, similar to the Monts de Pieté, which have been succeasful in Paris. A committee will investi-gate, and, perhaps, suggest a plan. The latest threatened evil in the fashionable world is the rumor that earrings will soon be worn again. No one knows whence the flat comes, but the decree is being discussed in the drawing coms of London and Paris.

The strangest strike on record is that of the wet nurses of Vienna. I refrain from discussing all their grievances and demands, but the financial side of the question is that the registry offices get too large commissions.

Statistics have just been published showing that the excess of the death rate over births in France during the past few years has varied from 10,000 to 40,000 per annum. Other statis tics are instructive in their way. In 1885 about 57,000 hectolitres of absinthe were re-tailed. The figure had risen in 1892 to over 126,000 hectolitres, and there was a marked norease in the consumption of all other alco-

It had been hoped and expected that to-day's annual convention of the Irish National League of Great Britain would mark a great crisis in the Lrish cause. Several other most threatening internal dissensions in the Irish party have been settled by the action of this body. The present situation is more serious than even the close friends of the Irish cause in America probably understand. The Home Rule party is completely bankrupt. America indignant over quarrels which it could not un derstand, has out off the supplies. The crisis eannot last long under those conditions. Both the Healy and McCarthy factions have been making strenuous preparations to secure the endorsement of the League of Great Britain.

The question as it came before the convention was simply: Shall the majority rule? If decided in the affirmative, then Healy and his friends will be forced to abandon their present quarreis or openly secode and join the Parnellites, or form a third faction. The discussion to-day was naturally very heated, for the chief disputants, Timothy Healy and John Dillon, were both present and took part in the dobate. As far as could be judged the Healyites were in a decided minority, but Dillon was conciliatory in language and demeanor, and ultimately the conference passed a resolution of this middle course is scarcely apparent, for practically it leaves things much as they were.

Loungh of the First Island Bullt Fedora War Vennel.

DUBUQUE, In., May 12.-The torpedo boat Ericason, the first United States war vessel ever built in inland waters, was launched this afternoon in the presence of several thousand Gould of New York and Lieut. Usher of the Navy Department. Addresses were delivered, and there was a parade of military and civis organizations. Miss Carrie Kiene christened the vessel. persons. Among the guests were Miss Heles

Coney Island 80c. Excurates MRS. BRADFORD'S SCHEMES.

MANY SAID TO HAVE BEEN IN THEM, BUT FEW WILL TELL.

Her "Victims" Lant Her Money at from to 9 Per Cent, a Month for Retavestment at More Venrious Rates-Most of Her Borrowed Capital She Repaid as Interest,

Mrs. Kate Bradford, the woman who left her home at 658 Bedford avenue, Williamsburgh, on Tuesday night, and whose departure has been discussed by several hundred people who lent her money for investment, has not yet been found. After the general alarm sent out by the police, men were stationed along the river front, on the plers, and at the ferries, as it was thought that she might have contemplated suicide.

Yesterday these pickets were withdrawn and the Sergeant at the Clymer avenue police station said there were no police detailed on the case. It is believed that Mrs. Bradford had no thought of suicide, but that she quietly left her home for some place her creditors would have difficulty in finding.

These creditors call themselves "victima."

It is said that there are between 200 and 300 of them, but very few have proclaimed themselves. None of those who have believes that Mrs. Bradford is dead. They think she is in hiding, and, although they would like to see her, they do not want to have any of the publisity an organized search for her would entail. They are almost as shy as Mrs. Bradford herself.

Mrs. Bradford's financial operations, to which her "victims" were willing parties, were neither novel nor of a rare order. sibly she lent small sums of money to needy women teachers in the public schools at a usurious rate of interest. The "victims" were to participate in the profits of the scheme. They did participate in suppositive profits, but whether or not they were really profits nobody knows for sure except Mrs. Bradford, and she is not on hand to tell.

Mrs. Bradford, her friends say, has been in this business for twelve years on a small scale. She would discount a teacher's monthly salary, charging a bonus of five to ten percent for the accommodation. The experience of the "victime" who have discovered themselves however, goes back only a year. It was, then, in the financial stringency of last summer that Mrs. Bradford branched out and spread her net for anybody and everybody who had a little ready cash. She told her friends what a profitable business she was doing, and she got her friends to tell others. Small capitalists flocked to her. She could use any amount of money, she said, small or large. Amounts of money, small and large, came in to her. She gave receipts for them, and sometimes her personal notes, endorsed by friends. She agreed to pay on these sums interest varying from 3 to 9 per cent a month, according to the greed of

In most cases this interest was paid regularly, and when the "victims" saw what a profitable thing they had more money came rolling 'u. Some of her creditors left their interest with her for reinvestment. All of them were more than satisfied.

In Mrs. Bradford's scheme there were many little devices of her own. For instance, she had what she called "two weeks' snaps." These, she explained, were leans to run for a fortnight only, but they were more than ordinarily profitable, because the school teacher to whom the loan was to be made couldn't really get along without the money.

couldn't really get along without the money, and Mrs. Bradford could, therefore, charge her a double bonus. These "two weeks' snaps" were very popular with the "victima." About two months ago Mrs. Bradford had invested for her clients a sum variously estimated at from \$150,000 to \$200,000. The interest she had agreed to pay on this immense amount caused her some embarrassment, and she began to fall behind. For ten months she had paid from three to nine per cent a month on it, and, as new loans were not coming in. she found herself in need of ready money. Some of the "victims" began to complain. Mrs. Bradford offered various excuses. She also wanted to reduce some of the higher rates of interest—those at eight and nine per cent, a month—to seven and eight. That made the "victims" indignant. Then they began to suspect Mrs. Bradford. Their suspicions became atronger as the weeks slipped by with no more interest as the weeks slipped by with no more interest and some of them finally threated suits. Then Mrs. Bradford apparently got frightened and

leit.

Mrs. Bradford's scheme, plausible enough a year ago, does not seem exactly so to the "victims" now. It is gradually dawning on them that they have been playing the dupes in a game which has been exploited many times before by men and by women. Hard as it is to swallow the medicine, they can't dodge the conviction that Mrs. Bradford, when she was religious in the said of the generous interests. the conviction that Mrs. Bradford, when she was returning them such generous interest, was merely paying back part of their principal, the money they had lent her for investment. They no longer believe in the needy school teachers: they reject the myth of discounted pay checks; they sooff at the idea of bonuess which will yield nine per cent. a month.

ment. They no longer believe in the needy school teachers: they reject the mith of discounted pay checks; they scoff at the idea of bonuses which will yield nine per cent. a month.

The awakening has taken time. When Mrs. Bradford first falled to pay monthly interest, among the accuses she gave was the fact that Miss Davenport, her chief collector of bonuses, had been run over by a troiley car. In a few days she had to dispose of another one, and that young lady she laid down with small-pox. There was still a third collector, and when the "victims" became importunate Mrs. Bradford deprived the remaining young lady of a maiden aunt by death. The "victims" now say that those three collectors were in Mrs. Bradford eyer. They went to Miss Davenport, who is a school teacher, and found that she had not been run over by a troiley on. They also found that she had never been a collector for Mrs. Bradford, and had never made that enterprising lady's acquaintance. The other two collectors also professed an absolute ignorance of Mrs. Bradford, and had never made that enterprising lady's acquaintance. Although the "victims" are sall in the same hoat, they have been, alnot the outcropping of the true inwardness of the operations in which they were engaged, exceedingly chart of the true inwardness of the operations in which they were engaged, exceedingly chart of the true inwardness of the operations in which they were they might not stand well in the public eye were they known to be lenders of money at nine per cent. a month to needy women school teachers. Others are fearful that the great public would look upsu them as fools for their credulity in schemes promising the impossible. So, although at the height of Mrs. Bradford's prosperity they were tumbling over one another in their eagerness to get in, on what they call the "ground floor," with the various syndicates which were formed to pool money for Mrs. Bradford His experience will doubtless serve to litustrate her methods. This is his tale, told to a Sur reborter seated

see Mrs. Brasford, and that we could all talk it over together.

"Wall, we did and I went into the schema. I gave Mrs. Brasford some money—I won't say how much—and I got in return notes made out by Corlies and endorsed by Tistienberg. Mrs. Brasford promised to pay me four per cent a menth interest and for several months abe raid it. Then she began to fall in arrears, and I had a good deal of trouble getting it. Bhe always had ready excesses when she failed to pay as I let the thing run on until two menths are, when

Mrs. Brafford defaulted for sure. Then I thought it was time to call a hait, and I sufficient is suited by lawy. He advised me to bring suit. Then him to bring suit. Then him to bring suit. The him to be added to the suit of the him to be added to the her favor.

It is reported in the neighborhood that the Bradford' house is owned by Mrs. Bradford, but that it is heavily mortgaged. It is said further that Mrs. Bradford mortgaged all her furniture and pawned her jewelry a jew weeks

furniture and pawned her jeweiry a lew weeks ago.

Any defence of Mrs. Bradford and her actions seems not to be thought of by her friends and relatives. When the reporter called at the house yesterday the front door was fastened with a chain bolt, and young Mr. Judson opened it three inches to say that the family had nothing to say. Mr. Corlies, who lives at 555, across the way, was equally reticent, but very much excited. It was learned that Mr. Bradford has been made ill by his wife's disappearance, and that he has had fainting disappearance, and that he has had fainting fits. He has not been in good health for years. He used to be a manufacturer of spring beds in this city, but went out of business last au-tumn, when his wife was at the height of her

in this city, but went out of business last autumn, when his wife was at the height of her
prosperity.

Nobody seems to know exactly what will be
done with Mrs. Bradford in case she is found.
Henry A. Powell of 20d Broadway, this city,
who is Mr. Stoll's lawyer, thinks that more
persons than Mrs. Bradford should be held accountable. He believes that the suicide story
was started as a makeshift to cover Mrs.
Bradford's flight, and that she has had confederates in the game she has been playing.

He says it's absurd to believe for a moment
that the persons who persuaded other persons
to give money to Mrs. Bradford for investment had no interest in the transaction. That's
what the "victims" say, too; but they'll say
anything so long as their names don't get out.

BURIED ALIVE IN A WELL, Frank Piljak Crushed to Beath by Tons of Earth in a Cave-in at Passale,

Passarc, May 12.-Frank Piljak, a Pole, aged 20 years, was buried alive at noon to-day under fifteen feet of earth while digging a well on Mattimore street. Piliak was employed by Robert Schulhoff, who had taken the contract to dig the well from Justice Cseropey. The men had been working on the well three days, and had reached a depth of twenty-five feet. schulhoff was advised to shore up the excava tion, but neglected to do so.

Fijak was in the well at noon filling a bucket which the laborers were to hoist to the top by a windlass. Steve Meyer noticed the sides of the well "strapping" and shouted to the man in the well to come up.

"Hurry. Frank, for your life or you'll be buried alive," he shouted.

Frank jumped into the bucket and was rapidly holsted. A few more turns of the windlass and he would have been out of danger. Then the sides of the excavation gave way, and tons of earth buried him. The cave-in is ten feet in diameter, and was filled to within twelve fact of the top.

The cries of the laborers brought Schulhoff to the spot. He looked at the hole and ran away in fright. The Botany Worsted Company sent a gang of men to the excavation to dig for fillisk, but the men refused to work in the hole, being afraid of another cave-in. Two hours afterward a gang of men began to dig for the body, which was unearthed at 8 o'clock to-night.

Chief of Folice Hendrey arrested Schulhoff as he was preparing to escape. County Physican Johnson has ordered an inouest. by a windlass. Stove Meyer noticed the sides

as he was preparing to escape. Count clan Johnson has ordered an inquest.

PULLMAN STRIKERS FIRM

They Do Not Intend that New Men Shatt Take Their Places of It Can Be Helped. Chicago, May 12,-The 3,000 strikers at Pullman are preparing for a long and hard fight, and to-day effected a formal organiza tion. The men met at Kensington Turner Hall, received the report of the General Committee, and selected pickets to guard the various shops. It was resolved to appoint a General Committee to direct the struggle, and three men from each shop were placed on the committee, forming a total membership of sixty. Vice-Frestient Howard of the American Railway Union will be at the head of the com-

italiwar Union will be at the head of the committee.

Even the approaches to the works are carsfully watched. The men say they are certain
the company intends to fill their places, but
they will endeavor to frustrate this plan by
peaceable methods. If the American Railway
Union abould declare a boycott on all Fullman
ocars the strikers would win a sure victory, but
the fact that it would involve 100,000 railroad
employees and almost stop travel the country
over makes it highly improbable that the
scheme will syar be used.

Fresident Fullman was asked if the compans would hire new men and reopen the
works. By no means he said. The situation suits us cractly. I am sorry that the men
have placed themselves in such a predicament
by refusing to earn such wages as we were
able to bey. For foolish strikes, I think this
one breaks the record. But from a financial
soint of view we are sind to shut down.

SIXTEEN GUILELESS LAPPS.

BROUGHT OVER TO TRACH THE ART OF HANDLING REINDERS.

The Government Will Send Them to Alaska Where They Have Imported Reindeer, but Bon't Know How to Use Them. A party of sixteen contract laborers arrived

resterday on the steamship Island of the Thingvalls line. Although they are known to have come here under contract the Government will not interfere with them, because the Government itself made the contract with them. They are from Lapland, and are past masters in the art of breaking, training, handling, and driving reindeer. Their business here is to teach the natives of Alaska how to manage reindeer, of which about seventy-five have been brought from eastern Siberia to

Since the importation of the reindeer the Alaskans have been experimenting with them, and the death rate in Port Clerance has gone up several per cent. As the reindeer bid fair to become the ruling race in Alaska, it was decided that something must be done to subdue them. The Lapps have the reputation of knowing all there is to be known about these animals, so Mr. William A. Kiellmann was sent by the United States Bureau of Edueation to Lapland to round up a number of the natives and bring them here. He went four months ago, and after 500 miles of travel in aledges, in the course of which he learned a good deal about reindeer, their habits, pecu-Haritles, and shortcomings, he got his Lapps. but not without difficulty.

Mr. Kjellman says the Lappeare a hospitable people. Everywhere he went they received him with open arms, and bid him to feasts of black bread and goose grease. Mr. Kjeliman had never regarded goose grease in any other light than as a useful material to rub on the chest in case of severe colds: but he learned that it had other uses. Nevertheless, he still believes that its curative qualifications are superior to its edible properties. After having eaten their goose greased bread and slept in their hovels, which he preferred to the open

caten their goose greased bread and slept in their hovels, which he preferred to the open air, although the Lapps themselves sleep out of doors except in the coldest weather, the explorer proposed to his hosts that they come back with him. They saked for specifications. "One hundred kroner a month and expenses," said Mr. Kjellmann.

One hundred kroner is \$27.50 in our money. The Lapianders opened their eyes and intimated that their guest was a millionaire and owned herds of reindeer that covered the earth for the space of a province. They rockon wealth in Lapiand by reindeer. From twenty to one hundred reindeer will buy a wife. Mr. Kjellmann's heats opined that Mr. Kjellmann probably possessed a large assortment of wives. After explaining that he owned no reindeer, and wives weren't reckoned as personal property in America, and furthermore that it was the United States Government that was paying the bills, the American gave a glowing description of the trip to this country. "You will go in a boat bigger than one hundred houses," he said, and come to a great city, with ten times more people than all Lapland. Then you will get in a huge carriage on a track and go thousands of miles across the country at a speed twice as fast as your swiftest reindeer, and then another boat will take you far north to another country like your own."

est reindeer, and then another boat will take you far north to another country like your own."

The Lapps are a frank, outspoken people. They listened courteously to their guest, then they consulted among themselves, after which the oldest member addressed the guest. The decision of the Lapps was that while the foreigner was an honored guest and beautiful te look upon, yet undoubtedly he was a liar of remarkable attainments. They were Christiana, they added, and took no stock in fairy tales. They guessed they would stay right there in Lapland. Whereby Mr. Riellmann perceived that his steamship and railroad prospectus was a little too much for his guileless friends. After that, in endeavoring to get immigrants he suppressed details. After much trouble he got together sixteen Lapps and took them to Christiania, where they embarked for this country. There were eleven dogs with them, one of which died of seasickness on the passage.

The party consists of five families and two single men. There are four children, the youngest of whom is three months old. The heat of the party is of years old. Mr. A. E. Johnson of the Thingvalla line was at the dock yesterday to meet them, and with him were several newspaper men. The Lapps formed a queer group as they stood on the deck. They are rather small in stature, but broad-shouldered, deep-chested, and very muscular and agile. They are fair-haired and blue-eyed, and their faces are wrinkled and worn from exposure to the weather.

To judge from their draws they must have expected to go sleighriding on their arrival. The women were swathed in bright red and blue women were swathed in bright red and blue

muscular and agile. They are fair-haired and blue-eyed, and their faces are wrinkled and worn from exposurs to the weather.

To judge from their fares they must have expected to go sleigh riding on their arrival. The women were swathed in bright red and blue blanket garments: while the men wors reindeer and wolf skins of great thickness, and very uncomfortably warm the whole party looked. Each carried a big knife and a small bar containing provisions. These consist of bluck bread, goose fat, and an occasional dried herring for special occasions. They do not cook their food. Throughout the passage they were very quiet, saying little, even to each other. None of them was seasick, and the time not spent in sleep was taken up in examining the ship, which was a never-ceasing wonder to them. When they arrived at the dock they carefully considered the crowd awaiting the ship. Then they sat down on the deck, opened their bags, got out bread, spread it with goose grease, and had breakfast then and there.

Just as they finished one of the young ones arose, and in high excitement pointed to something on the pier. The others all jumped up, looked, gesticulated, discussed, and chattered with great interest. All there was at the place indicated was a dray horse waiting for a truck to be loaded. It was afterward learned that this was the subject of their discussion and amarement. The Lappe finally decided that it was a hornless reindeer of great size, ungainly in appearance, but probably the best the country could afford.

At 11 o'clock they went to Ellis Island, and at 10 oclock last night the party, accompanied by the len dogs which will be used as sledge dogs, took a West Shore train for Chicago. They will go to San Francisco, and from there to Alaska. Their contract is for three years, and it is thought that if they like Alaska and decide to remain there they will form the nucleus of a colony of Finns and Lapps. Meantime they will form the nucleus of a colony of Finns and Lapps. Meantime they will the service and steprica

THEY SAY JUDGE DUFFE'S MARRIED. Maybe It's True This Time, Maybe It's the Same Od " They Say."

squaws carry their pappooses. Utili up the rest of the immigrant party.

"Why don't you get married-a young fellow like you? You wouldn't be running around late at night getting into trouble if you had a good wife to look after you."

Many a culprit has hung his head at the ba of a New York city police court and listened shamefacedly to these Solomonesque words from "the Little Judge," Patrick Gavan Duffy. He has listened and wondered at the great wisdom of the little man on the bench, never knowing but that wisdom was born of a long domestic experience. Such was not the fact. "The Little Judge"

had been a backelor for many long and loneand best a because for many long and tonesome years the is more than sixty years old; and his friends never expected him to assume the domestic virtues. The same question which he delighted in asking the men who appeared as prisoners before him! "Why don't you get married?" had been asked of him manystimes, but he never gave a satisfactory answer to his friends who propounded it. "The Little Judge" was fond of late hours and conviviality himself, and he never had a wife to keep him at home—that is until quite recently.

If the story which was told at the meeting of the Tammany boolety last nightle true, Judge Duffy got married only last week in Brooklyn, he one seemed to know any particulars, and perhaps the story isn't true at all. The howspapers have married the little Judge before, and it wasn't true then.

Mr. Duffy lived for many years at the astor House, and until a few months ago he has been in the helit of meeting his old-backlop friends there. From the astor House be went to the Plans Hotel, but he is as id to have left thore rescently. He is a wealthy man, owning much real estate in Harlem in the unighters hood of the Mechanical and Bereath avenues. some years the is more than sixty years old),

CHASED BY A TRAIN ON A TRESTEE, CAMP TYRANNY DESERTED. Little Besste Rollinson's Thrilling Escap

ELIZABETH, May 12.-Ten-year-old Bessie Rollinson had a thrilling escape from death this afternoon. She started to walk along the high trestle over which the Pennsylvania Ballroad tracks run through this city, and was chased by an express train.

The treatle for half a mile is twenty feet high. People are in the habit of walking along it obtained of the games played on the Elizabeth Athletic Club's baseball grounds. Bessie, accompanied by a girl of about her own age went up into the Pennsylvania station, and, eluding the guards, started to walk along the east-bound tracks toward the baseball grounds. The children had walked only a few

the east-bound tracks toward the baseball grounds. The children had walked only a few yards when they were discovered by one of the guards, who ordered them back. Bessie wanted to see the game, and only walked the faster when she heard the man call. Her companion turned back.

The speciale of a little girl walking along the high treatle attracted the attention of hundreds of people in the streets twenty feet below. Some called to her, warning her to turn back, but she heeded no one. When she had passed over North Broad street the railroad men heard the rumble of an east-bound train as it mounted the treatle from south Elizabeth. Several rushed after the child, shouling to her, but she did not turn her head. When the locomotive rounded the curve a block behind her the engineer discovered the sprin on the treatle and hiew a warning on the whistle. The shrill blast caused Bessie to turn her head. She realized her peril, and fled before the swiftly approaching train.

The people in the street looked up at her with great anxiety. The brakes were set hard on the train, and the driving wheels of the locomotive went spinning backward, sending out showers of sparks, but the heavy train, which had reached the down grade, was fast overtaking the child.

At Chesnut street the trestle has been filled in to within a few feet of the ties, and Bessie managed to reach this place. With great presence of mind she leaped from the treatle just as the locomotive overtook her. She rolled over and over down the bank, and lay pale and panting when Policeman Smith and a crowd of people ran up. They expected to find her dead, but she had received no injuries, except a few elight bruies.

So narrow was her escape that Engineer Johnson, who had obarge of the locomotive, except a few elight bruies.

So narrow was her escape that Engineer Johnson, who had obarge of the locomotive, thought the child had been atruck by the pilot and tossed from the treatle. When he sueceded in stopping the train he ran back to see if he had killed her.

THE PRESIDENT GOES A-FISHING Secretary Carllels and Capt, Bob Evans

WASHINGTON, May 12.-The President has cone off on another fishing excursion to Hog Island, in the Chesapeake Bay. He was accompanied by Secretary Carlisle and Capt. Robley D. Evans, Naval Secretary of the Lighthouse Board. The party went aboard the lighthouse tender Violet at about 6 o'clock this afternoon, with fishing tackle and provisions for a three or four days' trip. It will be remembered that the President was makbe remembered that the President was making his arrangements for a few days' outing
when it was announced that Gen. Coxey and
his army of Commonwealers were within a few
miles of Washington. The trip was postponed,
for it was said that the President did not care
to leave the capital city at that particular
time. To-day Coxey and his army struck
eamp in this city and moved out to historia
Bladensburg. Md., so there was no occasion
for further delaying the Presidential fishing
excursion.

for further delaying the Presidential fishing excursion.

The arrangements for the trip were conducted with the usual secrecy that attends the President's outgoings and his incomings, and the violet was well on her course down the Potomae Siver before his absence from the White House was known. Some visitors coming up the river from blount Vernen on the evening beat met the steamer off Alexandria and recognized the President sitting on the forward deck, taking in the fresh air and the surrounding scenery. It is understood that the President expects to spend several days on the water if the fishing is good.

"BARONESS" BLANC NO LONGER.

The Former Would-be Actress Sald To Be

the Wife Now of a Young Chleagoan CHICAGO, May 12.—It was reported this morning that "Baroness" Blane and Shirley Onderdonk son of the well-known Chicago contractor, were man and wife. Onderdonk was out of town to-day, and the "Baronesa" in her room at the Hotel Normandie, would not be seen. It is said they have been married, notwithstanding the protests which have been made by Onderdonk's father, mother, and sister, and as an indication of the truth of this report the "Baroness" is registered at the hotel as "Mrs. S. Onderdonk." The story is also supported by Lawyer Theodore Case, at-torney for the former actress. The latter went down town about noon and called on her at-torney at his office. She again refused to be interviewed, saying that she had settled down to a quiet life and wished to avoid any more

notoriety.
At the offices of Andrew Onderdonk it was At the offices of Andrew Onderdonk it was learned that Shirley's father was in Canada. Shirley's father was in Canada. Shirley's uncle said: "I know nothing about this alleged marriage. Shirley is certainly infatuated with his Baroneses Blanc, and I have no reason to doubt the truth of this report. Shirley is 23 years old, and has seen enough of the world to know what he wishes to do. Shirley is away from town just now, but his folks do not know where he is."

ALLEGED WOMEN LORSE THIEFES,

They Travelled from Pines to Pines, Not Returning Horses Th y Had Hired. NASHUA, N. H., May 12.-The two women who have been attracting much attention through-out this part of New England as alleged horse thieves were captured here this morning With them were the two boys, aged 9 and 13 years. In the police court they gave the names of Susan Allen, aged 65; Myra Whitney, aged

of Susan Allen, aged 65; Myra Whitney, aged 35, mother and daughter, and the two boys as children of the younger woman.

They said that they were on the way to see a sick friend in Vermont, and were travelling by teams, seeding word, they said, to the stable keeper to come to each town and get his team by which they had journeyed. They originally came from Manchester, and started on this trip from Arlington, Mass., going to Lawrence, then to Salem and to Nashua, obtaining teams in each place. They failed to get one in Manchester. On Thursday they got one here from H. M. Willoughby.

Mrs. Whitney said that they were travelling that way because she had separated from her husband and was afraid he wanted to steal her boys. The team captured with them helonged to Fred C. Fuxton of Salem depot. The women will be turned over to the police of Arlington, where they got the first team.

STUDENT TAYLOR IN CONTEMPT. The General Term Sustains the Action of

Judge Forbes at Ithaca.

SYRACUSE, May 12 .- General Term this afternoon handed down a decision in the Cornell chloring poisoning case growing out of the refunal of Frederick Taylor to answer certain questions of the Tompkins county District Attorney before the Grand Jury. Justice Smith torney before the Grand Jury. Justice Smith released Taylor on appeal, and in the name of the reopie the defendant sued out a writ of certiorari against Gerrit A. Forbes, the Justice presiding at Tompkins county Oyer and Terminer, seeking to have the entire proceedings reviewed. Argument upon the writ was heard in General Term here two weeks ago, and the Court this afternoon handed down the following memorandum decision:

"Writ of certiorari dismissed. Without determining whether by retriorari the proceedings are properly before this court, we have looked into the merits involved in the determination made by the Tomptime Oyer and Terminer in judging Taylor in contempt, and find no occasion to dismiss the conclusion reached by that court. We therefore dismiss the writ of certiorari.

Brenti Hobels Still Active.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 12.-Telegrams from Bio Grande do Sul state that the Government forces have been defeated by the insurgents at Carshy. In the battle six Federal officers and 74 men were killed, and 180 wounded and taken prisoners. Ges. Gomerciado, with his forces, le supposed to be near Forta Alegre, the capital of the State of Ille Grande do Sui. The Government has opened a credit of 10,000 contos of milrels for the purchase of war material.

W. E. & W. E. Sumbra. New Collars, rollin. E. de W.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

COLET'S ARMY MARCHES OUT OF WASHINGTON INTO MARYLAND,

Only 268 Med in Line, and of These Fifty Were New Negro Recentle-Caretal Not to Cross the Capital Grands-Mary

landers Appent to the Gov-ruon WASHINGTON, May 12.- The start of Coxer's "army" from Camp Tyranny for Bladenaburg was made this morning promptly at 9 A. M. There was a hot sun shining, but it was tempered with a pleasant breeze, and the tramps seemed to appreciate the change from their unbealthy quarters as a picule, particularly as the commissary wagons were well supplied for several days at least. As a dime-drawing attraction the "army" had ceased to pay in the city, and yesterday, in order to get up anything like a crowd, one of the wagons was driven through the streets displaying a big

placted: "Admission free to Coxey camp to-

day." Carl Prowne woke the army up at daybreak this morning, and as soon as they could get breakfart all hands were set to work breaking eamp and packing the tents and cooking outfit into the wagons, which left for Bladensburg with an advance guard of twenty-five men at Co'clock. For the next two hours the entire force was busy cleaning up the old site and burning the straw bedding. When the procession moved at 9 o'clock only 208 men were in line, and fifty of these were negroes who had just joined the Commonweal, attracted by the summer resort features of the new camp. The Philadelphia contingent had dwindled to forty-one men. It was not intended to leave the camp until 10 o'clock, but Browne was opposed to the police excert that was expected at that hour, and he was successful in getting under march before they arrived.

The men carried their banners and their peace" bannerettes, as they did on their march to the carital, and were considerably improved in appearance by their rest. They marched two and two and tried to keep step with their hand, which, after a long silence, has again broken out with several attempts at new tunes. Browne accompanied the men as far as the Capitol grounds, which they were careful to skirt and not to eroes. Browne then left them to go down to court and look after his motion for a rehearing. Coxes and Jones had already preceded him to court. The

had already preceded him to court. The hearing, however, was postponed until Tuesday next, and Coxey and his associates left the court for the new camp.

In the absence of Carl Browne, Jesse Coxey, Jacob's son, assumed command of the army. They marched from the Capitol down Maryland avenue to Fifteenth street east to the city limits, attracting a small crowd of idle collookers, and accompanied by newspaper men on bleveles. From the city boundary to their new camping place there is an excellent macadamized road, dust, but otherwise in good marching condition. They reached the Listrict line and passed over into Maryland at a quarter past 10 o'clock. Browne had told Jesse Coxey to hait the men at this point and give a cheer for the hospitable people of Washington, but Jesse evidently forgot the injunction, and the departure from the national reservation was without incident.

Exactly ten days ago Coxey's army marched down l'eansylvania avenue 500 strong. In the ten days seventeen of the men have been sentenced to terms in the workhouse for vagranto, one has been drowned, and six were taken to hospitals suffering from various complaints. Nearly 160 new recruits, mostly negroes, have been gathered in, and, as less than 300 marched out to-day, about 300 of the enilsted men are unaccounted for. No ora tical results have been achieved, and now, as far as the District authorities are concerned, the city of Washington is permanently rid of the Commonwealers. It has been determined that they will never be permitted to return to the city.

they will never be permitted to return to the city.

The people in the pretty little Maryland suburbs of Washington, adiolning the proposed new camp of the Coxeyles, have appealed to the Governor of Maryland to prevent what they term an outrage on their property rights. In the little town of liyattsville, celebrated for its adoption of the Henry George single tax system is ubsequently overthrown by the courts, the citizens rang the fire bell last night when the news reached them to call an indignation meeting to protest against having the Coxey camp in their neighborhood. Two hundred strong they marched in a body to the residence in Biadensburg of Mr. J. H. Bodgers, who had tendered the Coxeyites the new camping ground. They received scant satisfaction from either the elder hodgers or his son, Mr. J. Harry Bodgers. Both of them announced themselves as Coxey sympathizers, without approving his methods. Then the nounced themselves as Coxey sympathlers, without approving his methods. Then the citizens left in an indignant frame of mind, and later Col. Wright lives, a retired officer of the United States army, who lives near by, telegraphed to Gov. Brown of Maryland as follows:

graphed to Gov. Brown of Maryland as follows:

I have written you. Cosey will arrive at Bindensburg to merry. Deart allow ha horde to put our
property and tives in perd.

Bastrinors, May 11.—To a reporter Gov.
Brown to-day said: "I am very soury for the
residents of Bindensburg and Hyultaville, but
I can do nothing to relieve their feelings just
now. I have written the Sheriffa to adopt
whatever course may be necessary for the
preservation of peace and order and for the
proper protection of our citizens, but unless
trouble of a serious nature should develop I
have no authority to act. If Coxey has permission to camp upon the property of Mr.
Rodgers, the townspeople must endure his
presence until there is a breach of the peace,
or sanitary conditions make it necessary to
order them away."

CARTERITES SKIZE A TRAIN IN UTAR Its Progress Stopped by Ditching as Bigles

-Carter Arrested. SALT LARS, Utah, May 12.-A large section of Carter's Industrial army seized an engine and four cars this morning at the lito Grande Western station in Provo, jumped aboard, and attempted to steam away in the direction of Denver. The railroad authorities at once ditched an engine in front of the train, and the Industrials set out to build a track around it. They finally deserted the train, but did not

it. They finally deserted the train, but did not go far. They declared they would tear up the track if a train was not given them in which to go on to Washington.

The sheriff telegraphed the Governor for aid. When fifty United States deputy marshale attempted to serve warrents, the Industrials defied arrest. Gov. West was arain appealed to. He made a request for the Government troobs at Fort Douglas and two companies were started from balt Lake (lip at 2 P. M. When the Industrials heard this, they flung their white flags to the breeze and sought protection unders flag of truce. No resistance was offered even when the arrest of Carter was finally made.

HOWLAND'S BOUT FOUND.

Missing Since May 26 Law, who the En-BUFFALO, Mar 12 .- The body of Ira P. Howand, which has been missing since May 28, 1833, was found to-day. A farm hand, Charles Underhill, while ploughing a field near the house of Mrs. Howland, in Alabama, Genesco county, turned up a pine ceffin about eighteen inches below the surface. It contained what is undoubtedly the skeleton of Mr. Howland, for which insurance companies have been hunting for more than a year. Mr. Howland died suddenly a year ago last April. He was buried in haste, and his widow immediately put in claims for the life insurance, of which he carried about \$10,000. The Chautauqua Mutual Life Association refused to pay a claim for \$4,000, and Mrs. Howland began

claim for \$4,000, and Mrs. Howland began a suit.

The company accured an order from the Court for the resurrection of the body for the purpose of an autopsy. That night the grave was disturbed, for when the men came next day and opened the grave, the coffin was there but the body was cone. This started two theories—one that Howland had never been buried, another that he had been poisoned and the body stolen to concesi the fact from an autopsy. Mrs. Howland continued her suit just the same, and strange to say, would. The company has not yet paid the judgment, and will ask for a further investigation.

Sullivan Will Progreute Richardson,

John T. Sullivan, the actor, who was assaulted on Wednesday night in front of the Madison Square Theatre by Leander Richardson, said yesterday that he would prosecute Richardson to the extent of the law. Bichardson was at his office for a short time yesterday morning.